

THE RICHMOND DISPATCH.

BY THE DISPATCH COMPANY.

The DAILY DISPATCH is delivered to subscribers at FIFTEEN CENTS per week, payable to the carrier weekly. Mailed at \$6 per annum; \$3 for six months; \$1.50 for three months; 50c. for one month. Price per copy 2 cents.

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MANCHESTER OFFICE, 123 HULL STREET.

THURSDAY.....NOV. 28, 1895.

THIS PAPER RECEIVES THE COMBINED TELEGRAPHIC-NEWS SERVICE OF THE SOUTHERN ASSOCIATED PRESS AND THE UNITED PRESS.

Thanksgiving Thoughts.

Editors, as well as editors, will have much to say today about the definition and duty of Thanksgiving. If the people err in their observance of the day, it will not be through lack of information; but rather because of their old Adamic disposition never to be content with the present.

As a rule those who are rich wish to be richer. Those who are learned wish more knowledge. Those who are lowly in social station wish to rise. Those who are high up wish to soar higher. Ambition possesses us all; but ambition is not to be derided, provided that the actuating motive is a proper one. But, alas, ambition and selfishness are nearly always partners, working together not for the glory of God, but for the good of the country, not for the alleviation of human sorrow, but for personal advancement.

In the eager race for place, power, and pelf, we are prone to magnify our own merits, and thus we part with contentment. We see men who started out in life with no more than the ordinary worldly possessions, and this with within in our bosom, and murmuring we complain that others' fortunes never encounter rough seas, but always come into port richly laden, while the deep is open-mouthed to swallow ours. We are forever measuring our success with others, and usually with the result of persuading ourselves that we are not nearly so well off as we are entitled to be.

Once a year, at least, we ought to fight down all such unworthy thoughts, and count up our blessings and consider how much we have to be grateful for. And for this self-examination and for public acknowledgment of our obligations to the kind Father, Thanksgiving-Day is recommended by the public authorities. But all that they can do is to make it a public holiday and urge that it be observed by attendance upon public worship—in singing songs of praise—in giving thanks—in charitable work—in bending for a continuance of Divine mercies. It remains for the people themselves to make the day what it should be.

It happens that this Thanksgiving-Day comes when there is more than usual discontent the world over. Times are hard; business does not prosper very much with the farmer, the merchant, or the mechanic. Enterprise is slack and capitalists seek rather to hold than to venture; they have taken make fresh ventures or even on new industries. The tide has been out—and stayed out beyond its time—but is now gradually coming in again, and in due season, we doubt not, faithful waters may take it at its flood, and be borne on to fortune. Meanwhile there are hundreds amongst us who are living upon scanty incomes, and who need encouragement and help. Some of these are sick with despair. Some of these say: "What have I to be thankful for?" Let them have it to answer that they are thankful that they are their friend; but have come to them with cheering words, with offers of assistance, with the true spirit which should reign on Thanksgiving-Day.

Counting the Cost.

It may seem to be going too far to say that the harmony of the Democratic party must be maintained at any cost if we expect to succeed in the next presidential election. But it is by no means an extravagant statement. One of the objects had in view when a national convention is held is the unification of the party holding such convention; and it becomes all good Democrats to seek, under present circumstances, to accomplish that object. The Democrat who attends a national convention with the intention to "bolt" if his favorite candidate is not nominated or his favorite measure endorsed is not a sound Democrat. Yet we see every day articles which, to use Patrick Henry's phrase, have an "awful quivering" at that kind of bolting. We see every day, in Democratic papers, articles charging the sound-money men with unfaithfulness to their party obligations, and which seem to have been written for the purpose of creating dissensions in the Democratic party.

This policy must be abandoned. As "the noblest Roman of them all" says, "It won't do." There must be a spirit of conciliation manifested on both sides. Inevitable defeat will follow an attempt to compel the Democrats of New York, Pennsylvania, New England, New Jersey, and other States which are known to be sound-money States to vote to nominate a candidate for President of the United States who favors the free coinage, at the ratio of 16 to 1, of all the silver which may be taken to the United States mints. There must be a compromise agreed upon, and if anybody has a better compromise to offer than international free coinage, at a ratio to

be agreed upon by the great continental nations of the world, let him bring it forward.

Commenting upon a rumor that the Free-Silverites elected to the next Legislature of Virginia intended to throw an apple of discord into that body, the Norfolk Landmark says:

"It is not denied that the silver men will have a slight majority in the General Assembly, and they might be able to carry the motion through. They must be able to understand, however, what the result of their victory would be. They must know that it would embitter the feeling within the party, and would sharply define two factions when there is no necessity of having any. As sure as this final element of discord creeps into Virginia politics, the discord will be just in the condition for Republican success."

We must not allow our enemies thus to triumph over us. Still commenting upon the rumor above mentioned, the Landmark adds:

"In the name of the party we protest against the reported effort to bring this outside issue into the politics of the State. We must stand for the truth of the matter, and we sincerely trust that it is not founded on fact; but if it be, and we give the warning now. We are not discussing the time paid for. Send post-office money-order, check, or registered letter. Currency sent by mail will be at the risk of the sender. Subscribers wishing their post-office changed must give their old as well as their new post-office. Sample copies free."

The Bankers' Association.

The third annual convention of the Virginia Bankers' Association will assemble in Norfolk to-day, and be in session for two days. During the meeting several important topics, in which the banking fraternity and the general business public are mutually interested, will be discussed. These meetings cannot fail of accomplishing good, even should the association not prove a factor in influencing directly beneficial financial legislation. The discussions are calculated to broaden the views of the members, who constitute an exceedingly intelligent class, to begin with, and conduce to a better understanding on the part of the average business-man, of the conservatism, liberality, and public spirit of what is denominated the "moneyed interest."

Too many merchants and manufacturers whose relations with the banks are confined to checking, depositing, and having paper discounted, and who, not being stockholders or directors are not behind the scenes, are prone to join with the masses who have no direct intercourse at all with bankers, in regarding banks somewhat in the light of soulless, selfish corporations, organized mainly for the purpose of squeezing the public. The fallacy of this position was never more conclusively demonstrated than during the last panic and the long season of depression that followed it. But for the liberality, the nerve, and the State and municipal patriotism of the banks, thousands of men would have been ruined, and there is no telling what would have been the limit of business demoralization.

It is true that banks are organized primarily to make money for their stockholders, and that during and after the panic they were in instances compelled to carry individuals and firms in order to protect these stockholders. Yet, in the vast majority of cases in which they carried their creditors and extended accommodations, they were under the stress of no such selfish consideration. This is a fact well known to every one who is acquainted with the operations of the Virginia banks during the critical period mentioned.

It is also true that when business conditions are normal the relations of banking and general business are interdependent. Each helps to build up and sustain the other. The discussions in the meetings of the Bankers' Association do a vast deal to bring out the points of contact and union of these two interests, and disabuse the public mind of the impression that any legislation desired by the banks is necessarily one-sided and exclusively for the benefit of the banks.

The Bold Bill.

In his speech or lecture at Malheur on Wednesday night, United States Senator Hill spoke at length of the Monroe doctrine, of which he showed himself to be a strong adherent, and proclaimed sympathy with the Cubans in their present struggle for independence.

It is noteworthy that Hill and Whitney—the two foremost men in New York—are both advocates of the Monroe doctrine. Not an emancipated Monroe doctrine, but a Jingo Monroe doctrine.

Let Mr. Cleveland announce that he will never get into the way of presidential aspirants, and you will soon thereafter find the path to the White House full of travelers. The Democratic aspirants do not like to seem to be pushing the President from his stool. Note how it is with the Republican aspirants. We do not despair of the election of a Democratic President—Richmond Dispatch.

Yes, and the President could perform no more valuable service for his party than to make the official announcement of his determination to retire from the presidential profession. There would be a wonderful reanimation in the body of the Democracy, and Cleveland would be dearer to the hearts of the people than ever.—The Norfolk Landmark.

Whether the President means to retire or be a candidate for a third term, he ought to let the people know his purposes as soon as possible. He has always been an outspoken man, and on this question there is especial need that he should not leave his party in doubt as to his intentions. It may be that in his forthcoming message he will drop a hint as to his position plain enough for the plainest man to understand. If he does not, the people cannot but believe that it is his intention to stand for a third term should conditions seem favorable to him when the State conventions of the Democratic party meet to elect delegates. And this view will have all the more force should Secretary Morton continue to advocate the third-term movement, and Mr. Carlisle continue to decline to be considered a candidate. It is a well-known fact that Mr. Carlisle has the presidential bid in his bonnet, and a few months ago some of his friends were actively at work for him. The Baltimore Sun, for instance, which then (but not now) regarded the third-term movement as absurd, was supposed to be favorable to the nomination of Mr. Carlisle.

At their meeting Tuesday night, James R. Herbert Camp, Confederate Veteran, of Baltimore, resolved that the entire camp, seventy-five strong, be uniformed, with a view to attending the Grand Encampment in this city in May next, and participating in the laying of the corner-stone of the Davis monument. The camp also appointed a committee to invite the Grand Encampment to meet in Baltimore in 1897.

Atlanta expects an attendance of 100,000 at its exposition to-day, and we trust it will not be disappointed.

The Times' "Consistency."

The Times jumps at the conclusion that the thing as to which the Dispatch conceded its consistency is the cause of honest elections, whereas the thing is the Times' bitterness in denouncing those who differ with it on the silver question. We have never dreamt of ascribing consistency to it in the matter of honest elections. Far from it. At the beginning, it claimed.

Law as a triumph of its argument and influence. It never had the grace to admit that any other paper here had the slightest influence in passing that act. Moreover, it made no bones of saying that it doubted not that the law would operate to keep many negroes from the polls.

This time the Times sang for some time, and then it began to denounce the Walton law. Its efforts in this direction awakened the profound admiration of General Mahone, who, in an interview with the Times's Washington correspondent, commended the course of the Times warmly. And so Mahone joined the Times's crusade; but just about that time the Times had another fit of consistency, and left Mahone to his fate. Now we see that the Times is about to take up the work where Mahone left it off. Meanwhile, however, the Virginia Republican congressional contestants filled their petitions for the seats of Democrats with extracts from the Times's columns, wherein not only was the Walton law denounced, but fruits of many sorts were charged by our consistent contemporary as having been committed under it. And yet—would you think it?—this same consistent contemporary a few days ago, in answering the Alexandria Gazette, declared that it could not see how its "consistency" tended "towards unsatisfying any of the members of Congress from Virginia." Its inconsistency was that "the law may have been intended to prevent the negro men in the State from voting as they wish, and still all that offered to vote in the congressional election may have been allowed to vote," etc.

But this is not all—whenever the Times becomes self-congratulatory upon its consistency "in the cause of honest elections," we are forced to remember that it is on record as having justified the whites in using violence against the "Danville riot" crowd, we believe it recommended—where necessary to preserve their control of any county. But let that pass now. We shall hear enough of it soon in the Virginia contested-election cases, when the Times is formally introduced to the House over which Charles Reed will preside as a witness against W. R. McKeeney, Henry Tucker, and Claude Swanson. Meanwhile, we do not feel that we would be justified in conceding it any consistency as to honest elections, excepting in its persistent inconsistency.

With a unanimity that must in itself demand attention, the chambers of commerce and boards of trade throughout the country have responded to the resolutions adopted some time ago by the Cleveland Chamber of Commerce requesting the Republican and the Democratic National committees to set a late date for the nominating conventions of 1896. From San Francisco to New York, from New Orleans to London, the business-men demand the last degree of respite from the confusion, stagnation, and excitement that habitually characterize a presidential campaign.

"Woman's most admirable qualities," says Chauncey Depew, "are common-sense, good temper, and culture. But the most admirable of all her traits is her faculty of proving the very opposite of the ideal formed by the man who marries her, and yet of possessing some indescribable quality which makes him unable to get along without her, and always happy with her."

Leading members of the New York Committee of Fifty are planning a campaign for excise-reform in the next Legislature. The fight will begin soon after the Legislature meets, its object is threefold: 1. To reduce the number of saloons in New York city; 2. To take the saloons out of politics; and 3, to submit the question of Sunday opening to a popular vote.

The Winchester Times says Hon. A. W. Terrell, the American Minister to the Porto, is well known personally to the editor of that paper as a brave, very able, and energetic man. The Times adds that he is a native of Virginia, and a distinguished citizen of Texas, and it believes he is the very man for the place.

"This court does not sit to try moot cases, nor to decide abstract questions," said Mr. Justice Gray, in the United States Supreme Court on Monday. Nevertheless, that court, like other courts, has sometimes found it profitable to hear and decide abstract questions, and moot cases tried.

The Florida orange crop this season will not be over 6,000 boxes, owing to last winter's freeze. Last year's crop was 5,000,000 boxes.

Harry Hayward, under sentence of death for murdering Catherine Ging, the Minneapolis dressmaker, has confessed that crime.

The Good-Roads Bill—Compulsory Labor Advocated.

To the Editor of the Dispatch:

The injustice proposed by the "good-roads" conference is so apparent, I respectfully ask your indulgence for a few thoughts on the subject.

In the first place, it is a glaring fault to tax citizens for the benefit of the country districts, unless the results, benefits, as in case of railroads, are manifest.

The old plan of requiring all to work two days a year on roads or pay a fine to be rigidly enforced, is the cheapest, most effective, and the nearest approximation to equality and level justice that can be devised; while to extort from property the enormous tax proposed is downright tyranny. "Take an example for your purpose quite in illustration. The old plan of farming is done on shares, the property-holder furnishing everything but the individual labor. Crops are to be divided and handed to market on the "good roads"—made good by property-tax alone. The laborer gets his own and equal share of the benefit without paying his "quid pro quo," and reaps all the incidental benefits, such as good roads, to send his children to schools, furnished by tax on property, etc. Verily, it seems in these "our days" of adversity and minimized pecuniosity that the withering "voluntary" of the banks, in the face of steady gaze on property, and that the time is coming when people will felicitate themselves on having nothing to tax. The roads have long since been located, and we can have nothing to dispense with so-called engineers, bureau, commissioners, and other sinecures and absorbing materials. We need no paraphernalia for function, easily and fully performed by ordinary farmers. Nor is it appropriately illustrative, as example for us, to cite northern modes. Conditions are not parallel. They of the North have pensions and protection to their "infant industries"—in large part drawn from the South—and can afford to indulge in the luxury of

good roads, while our fields tobacco and other industries are taxed. Without such new-fangled aids, and under the good, old system, and even before the relief of the railroad era, our fathers hauled many thousands of tons of produce to market, and were far more prosperous than we have any reason to expect in this age of facts and fancies.

Why this rushing, gurgling spurt for "good roads" in our depressed, impoverished, monotonically "conditioned" State, is a most prosperous people than we in the '90's, when we had State banks, and got good prices in silver and gold, and were ten-fold better able to pay tax than now.

Let us have as good roads as possible, but not by class legislation or by tricky devices to catch votes.

Raise above chicanery, and give us a good, just, level, equal law, requiring all to work, or pay a fine, or the penalty of exclusion from public schools, the polls, and even imprisonment, if need be. A solemn and imperative obligation rests upon all who share in the benefits of a just, enlightened government, to contribute a fair proportion to its support. Two days of labor or its equivalent is a mere mite, which none but "low fellows of the baser sort" can refuse, provided that growing thing, low politics, don't interfere.

Just at this particular juncture of State affairs there is an imperative duty on our State, which should induce us to go slowly on the "good roads" question, and ask other tax questions. Every true-hearted Virginian laments the sad calamity at our university, and feels that we are bound to make general repairs. Our Legislature must and will respond to the universal demand and their own conviction of duty. There can be no dodging this responsibility. Let the roads "drag their slow length along," while we bend our efforts to the righting of wrongs, to the lifting of planes of culture and patriotism, and thus leave the whole State and country with the true Jeffersonian principles of wise and just government.

A COUNTRY FARMER.

Mexican International Exposition.

November 25, 1895.

To the Editor of the Dispatch:

Dear Sir:—At the request of the Mexican Government, Governor O'Ferrall some time ago appointed a committee for the State of Virginia to the Mexican International Exposition, to be held in 1896. The list of the members of the committee has been published once or twice in the Dispatch. I have been waiting to see if any other members of the committee would take any step, but no one seems disposed to do so. I have today addressed a letter to every member of the committee, suggesting that this exposition may mark an epoch in the civilization between the United States and Mexico, and that it might be of advantage for the members of the Virginia Committee to get together and interchange views on the subject, and that and I have suggested a meeting to be held in Richmond, at the Jefferson, on the 11th of December.

My information at this time is limited, but I am inclined to think that we produce both agricultural and mechanical products which are largely consumed by Mexico, and that we are consumers, to a considerable degree, of several Mexican products. I would be glad if you would notice in the Dispatch the meeting to be held on the 11th of December, throwing out such suggestions as may be in your judgment useful to us. In the mean time I will get together, I think, considerable information regarding the matter, and if the enterprise seems to promise good results, we may ask the Legislature to aid us in the project.

Yours very truly,
GEORGE K. ANDERSON.

You trust that the publication of this letter will effect the purpose of the writer of it—Editor.

Baby.
(Woman.)
A baby? Nothing strange, I once had said, But mine! My baby! Therein lies the joy!
No pen of woman new, or single maid, Can tell the charms and graces of my boy.
Mine own! My darling—yet not all mine own!
For when his laughing face looks up at me,
No more—once—the daylight hours seem lone,
For there his father's smiling eyes I see!



Scrofula Broke Out

On our boy without a baby. We gave him much treatment without avail. Noticing in the papers Hood's Sarsaparilla was recommended for scrofula and blood diseases we gave it a trial. We soon saw a change for the better. He has taken four bottles Hood's Sarsaparilla

and is now entirely well, hearty and free from all scrofula symptoms, and has also taken three bottles for nervous headache and catarrh. It gave me great relief." Mrs. T. M. SMITH, Rutherford Glen, Va.

Hood's Pills cure habitual constipation. Price 25 cents.

THE FOURQUEAN-PRICE COMPANY.

WRAPS

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LADIES, MISSES, CHILDREN, INFANTS.

You must call here to see a handsome line of WRAPS at ASTONISHINGLY LOW PRICES.

ESPECIAL REDUCTION ON

Fur Capes.

\$16 ASTRACHAN CAPES, 30-inch length, \$9.
\$14 ELECTRIC CONEY CAPE, 30-inch length, \$7.50.
\$7.50 ELECTRIC CONEY CAPE, 27-inch length, \$3.25.
\$30 ELECTRIC SEAL CAPES, 39 inches, trimmed with black Thibet fur, \$17.

"Mrs. W. T. DUCKWORTH."

Ripans Tablets are sold by druggists, or by mail, if the price 50c. a box is sent to the Ripans Chemical Company, No. 10 Spruce Street, New York. Sample value, 10c.

WILD ROSE BALM WILL KEEP your face, lips, and hands smooth in any weather. Delightful to use before putting on make-up. Dainty and harmless. Sold only by

PARISIAN TOILET COMPANY, 125 West 43rd Street, New York.

ON IMPROVED CITY REAL ESTATE at 6 per cent. No commissions nor fees for trust deeds nor for "SOLD" signs.

G. R. TABB, Special Loan Agent, Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Co., 125 West 43rd Street, New York.

ABOUT SLEEPLESSNESS.

WHAT IT IS A SIGN OF.

One of the Most Common Symptoms of Kidney Disease, Sometimes of Brain Trouble.

How It Can Be Cured Without Dangerous Drugs and Opium.

Sleeplessness is more common than it should be.

It is a sign of dangerous sickness, which may turn out badly.

Sleeplessness means either one or both of two things: First, kidney trouble; second, brain trouble.

But if there is brain trouble it is probably a complication of the kidney trouble.

Erlich's disease, the most dangerous kidney trouble there is, is generally accompanied by sleeplessness.

Nine times out of ten the sufferer from Erlich's disease doesn't find out that he has it until it is almost too late to be cured.

The symptoms are so like unimportant sicknesses that you don't think you need a doctor, and so things go on until the doctor can't help you.

Even then Dr. Hobb's Sarsaparil Kidney Pills would probably be able to cure you.

But that is another matter.

To return to sleeplessness.

No one can do without sleep for more than a few days.

Sleeplessness is a drain on your brain and your vitality. It must be stopped or something will give way.

Dr. Hobb's Sarsaparil Kidney Pills will cure sleeplessness.

Why do it by curing the kidneys, by taking away the cause of the whole trouble, by purifying the blood.

Sarsaparil has a special effect on the kidneys, as every one who has eaten it knows.

This effect is strengthened and made more powerful in Dr. Hobb's Sarsaparil Kidney Pills.

If it is your kidneys which cause your sleeplessness, Dr. Hobb's Sarsaparil Kidney Pills will cure it by toning them up and giving them fresh life and strength.

If it is your brain, by clearing and renewing the blood, through the improved action of the kidneys, Dr. Hobb's Sarsaparil Kidney Pills will cure the brain by giving it fresh nourishment and new life.

To be healthy and to do your best work you must have enough sleep.

When you are troubled a few doses of Dr. Hobb's Sarsaparil Kidney Pills will cure you and bring rest to your tired body and mind.

Erlich's sleeplessness, the symptoms of kidney trouble are headache, nervousness, shortness of breath, evil forebodings, loss of flesh, swelling of the feet and ankles, pain in the back.

All of these symptoms are caused by sick kidneys. All of them can be cured by Dr. Hobb's Sarsaparil Kidney Pills.

When no other drugs or medicine will give you relief Dr. Hobb's Sarsaparil Kidney Pills will. The preparation of Sarsaparil from which they are made and which is made by a special process for these pills has never been known to fail.

Dr. Hobb's Sarsaparil Kidney Pills are for sale at all druggists for 50 cents a box, or will be sent postpaid to any address on receipt of price.

A few doses will relieve. A few boxes will cure.

Please write for free pamphlet containing full particulars about the kidneys, Hobb's Medicine Company, Chicago or San Francisco.

THE FOURQUEAN-PRICE COMPANY.

CLOSED 1 O'CLOCK

THANKSGIVING-DAY.

To-day we close at 1 o'clock.

This being the last day of our great

BLACK SILK SALE,

those who have not yet secured one of these fine Black Silks at almost half-price can do so to-day before 1 o'clock.

COLLEGE COLORS

for the great foot-ball game in

Ribbon Badges now ready at the ribbon counter.

MEN'S KID GLOVES.

A complete assortment of reliable brands, Walking Gloves in the latest shades, stitchings and fastenings. Not much to pay for a pair, and there's lots of satisfaction and good wear.

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HOSIERY

For Ladies, Gentlemen, and Children.

Not a few lines to select from, but an immense collection, gotten from the best French, German, and English makers.

No seconds or refuse lots, as are generally advertised at bargain sales, but the very best goods obtainable, made of the finest materials, and the best Hosiery's fast dyes. We have put them in nice quarter dozen and half-dozen boxes.

There's another thing the ladies want to know of us hope—that's US. We Reciprocate with a capital R. Add these to your other blessings to-morrow:

OSTRICH BOAS, extra long